

THE TREATY IS SIGNED.

The War with Spain Officially Brought to a Close by the Peace Commissioners.

THE CLOSE WAS A SCENE FOR A PAINTER.

The document was signed at 8:45 p. m., on the night of the 10th-11th. It consists of seventeen articles, making 7,500 words. The Spaniards were badly depressed over the final action.

Paris, Dec. 11.—There were two joint sessions of the peace commissioners Saturday, one lasting from 3:30 p. m. to 5:15 p. m., and the other opening at 7 p. m. The long session in the afternoon and the subsequent recess were due only to the fact that each article of the treaty had to be carefully read and compared in Spanish and English, and to the fact that the engrossing of the last article in Spanish was incomplete. During the wait the commissioners were photographed.

The treaty was signed at 8:45 p. m. A SCENE FOR A PAINTER.

The signing of the treaty would have afforded a subject for a great historic painting. The great gathering about the table in the treaty chamber of the foreign office was impressive in itself, while the fact that the sense of the momentousness of the issues which the act decided was deeply felt by all the participants gave an impressive and solemn tone to the scene. Around the great mahogany table sat the ten arbiters of the destinies of an old and a young nation. Seated, standing, behind them, were numerous attaches of the American commission. The jets from the crystal chandeliers above the heads of those present magnified the brilliant green and scarlet of the upholstery in their gaudiness. There was the attraction of a contrast between the black clothed actors and the scenery.

To the Americans it was a happy ending of the episode of war, for the Spaniards it was plainly a bitter tragedy, none the less painful because long foreseen. They sat silently, as though almost crushed, and none could withhold sympathy for Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish commission, who, coming from his bed, was bundled in a great overcoat, though logs were burning in the fireplace near by. The sight of the two bodies were symbolized by the clothes worn by the members of the commission, for the Americans were attired in evening dress for the dinner given them immediately after the meeting by the Duc de Loubat, and the Spaniards wore black frock coats.

Although the commissions met at 3:30 o'clock, expecting to finish their work in half an hour, the engrossing of the treaty on parchment was found to be so troublesome that it delayed the signing of the document until 8:20 o'clock. Clerk Martin, of the American commission, worked all day without even stopping to eat. When he came into the chamber at 7:30 with the document he found the commissioners waiting. The Spanish copy had arrived a half hour earlier.

ORDER OF SIGNATURES.

Mr. Arthur Ferguson then proceeded to read first the English, and after that the Spanish, version of the treaty. This finished, two copies were passed around the table, the commissioners signing them in the order of their rank—William R. Day, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Whitehead Reid and Senator George Gray; Senor Montero Rios, Senor Abazurza, Senor Garcia, Senor Villaurrutia and Gen. Cerezo y Somoza, each commission signing its opponent's treaty. Both were tied with the Spanish and American colors.

When the seals were affixed, attendants went scurrying for ribbons of the French tricolor, with which the documents were encased, in compliment to the French hosts of the commission.

Many officials interested watched every detail of the proceeding. The last seal being impressed, the commissioners rose, and, without formality, each member shook the hands of all his antagonists, and each gave assurances of sincere personal esteem.

The Spaniards afterward commented acridly upon what they termed the bad taste of the French in having a crowd of attaches to gloat over the consummation of their downfall and to scramble for relics.

The signing was finished at 8:45. At that time the door of the chamber opened, and Senor Villaurrutia appeared and exclaimed to a group of correspondents who were waiting in the corridor: "C'est fini!" The other members of the Spanish commission followed Senor Villaurrutia and passed silently through the vestibule to their waiting carriages. The American commission strolled out, chatted complacently, and as the descended the steps the lights in the chamber were darkened.

Hobson to Leave San Francisco for Hong Kong December 24.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Naval Constructor Hobson has been at the department in connection with orders to proceed to Hong Kong, to supervise the reconstruction of the cruisers Don Juan De Austria, Isla De Cuba and Isla De Luzon. He desired a short leave, but the department was compelled to refuse the request because of the necessity of getting him to Hong Kong as soon as possible. Mr. Hobson will sail on the steamer leaving San Francisco on December 24, so he will spend Christmas at sea.

The Pottery Syndicate Secure an Extension of Its Option.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 12.—The option secured by a syndicate of capitalists on a large number of general ware potteries in the United States, notably those of East Liverpool, O., and Trenton, has been extended to April 1. Trenton manufacturers are confident the syndicate will succeed, and expect the deal to be closed within a few weeks. It is intimated that the absorption may also include the sanitary potteries now being operated by the Trenton pottery syndicate.

THE TIDE OF TRADE.

Sound Money and Good Crops Have Brought an Era of Great Prosperity.

The enormous orders which railroads have placed for steel rails are the most significant illustrations of the great revival in business in this country since the election. The Iron Age, the standard authority in the trade, says in its current issue that no less than 700,000 tons have been taken this week, which means prosperity for the mills next year. This represents only a part of the immense business that will be done, for many roads have not yet placed their orders, but are preparing to do so. From excellent information at hand the Age concludes that the production will reach 2,000,000 tons in 1900. Three western railroads alone have ordered 150,000 tons, one taking 75,000. Their orders for new cars are on a similar scale, and altogether it seems that the heavy purchasing which the mills have been expecting from the roads since the 1896 election has at last begun.

The railroads are making the start in the outlays which have been required for a general revival of business. Soon the other lines of trade and manufacture will follow. Confidence that was first restored in our currency and financial institutions is now returning in every direction. Railroads did not buy rails heavily, though they needed them, until they could be assured that the return of good times would not be checked by the danger of further silver legislation, and they could tell that the results of two good crops had given the country a basis upon which it could depend for freights outside of grain. The same thing has been true in practically nearly every other great line of trade. Money was plenty and credit good, but the wheels of progress were clogged until the road was cleared far ahead. Last year there were fine crops, high prices and a general winding up of old debts, but people had not that confidence in the future necessary to buying operations which make not a few lines of trade but a whole country busy and prosperous.

As last the swelling of the tide is general, and it is so recognized in Europe as well as in America. Every line of business is becoming buoyant, with few exceptions. The demand for labor is such that few men are unemployed if they want work. Advertisements for all sorts of help appear in the newspapers, to whose columns such announcements have long been strangers. Even cotton manufacturing, so long depressed, is now rallying, and soon will be prosperous. It will follow the upheaval in iron and steel, of which the strongest indication is given in the immense railroad orders.

The country never was so rich, and its currency system has not for 20 years been so free from danger of attack. The first result of abundant funds and the assurance that no revolution was to be attempted in the monetary standard has been a wild rush to place investments in bonds and fixed securities. What is coming now is the withdrawal of money from bonds and its employment in active trade. In short, we are upon the eve of another great era of development which will discount that of 1890-1893.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

A GREAT TIME AHEAD.

Such a Season of Prosperity as the World Never Has Known.

Never in the history of the American people were their business affairs in such promising condition as they are at the present time. Wherever we look the evidence of prosperity is found.

Our exports are phenomenally large and there is every indication that they will grow to even greater dimensions. There was a time when we sold only raw materials, but now our manufactured products are finding such favor in the eyes of the world that our European rivals have had reason for alarm.

In a letter to the New York World George Rutledge Gibson, referring to this aspect of the question, says: "As a result, we have at our command an enormous international trade balance which we can convert into gold at any time, but we have what is more important than that, a relief from the gold drain to Europe, which for several years threatened gold payments in this country. While free silver men were agitating their policy gold was fleeing away and the very underpinning of our gold standard was being withdrawn. This process went on for some time in conjunction with a treasury situation which was weakened by monthly deficits. The whole economic drift has now changed. We have so far this year imported \$130,000,000 more gold than we have exported, we have produced and put into monetary circulation more gold than any year within 30 years, and we have at our beck and call millions of European gold in the form of bills of exchange carried by our bankers."

We continue to be the granary of the world; populism, it is believed, is disappearing; the silver question no longer excites serious alarm, though it will continue to be agitated; this country will not engage in war again for many years. So everything is promising for such a season of prosperity as the world never has known.—Albany Journal.

There is much of hopeful promise in the views of Senator McBride, of Oregon, set forth through an interview to wit: "The result in the west marks the return to the Pacific coast states to the republican column. Washington and California have only followed the excellent example that was set by Oregon last June, and I think are both permanently with the republican party. The west has been sharing splendidly in the prosperity of President McKinley's administration and in the benefits of a protective tariff. This is one of the causes of the revolt in the political views of Pacific coast voters. But the farmers have been receiving excellent prices for their agricultural products. Wheat, wool, hops and other farm products have brought high prices, and there has been a constant demand. The farmers of Washington, like those of Oregon, raise diversified crops, and all these farmers have shared in the good times. The election has demonstrated that these farmers have returned to the republican party, and that others, impregnated with free silver ideas, are disposed to abandon them."—Washington Post.

HIS PLEDGES HOLD GOOD.

President McKinley Will Keep Every Promise Made at His Election.

President McKinley's message to the people of the west, delivered by H. H. Hanna at the meeting of the New York chamber of commerce a few days ago is an emphatic reiteration of his message to congress last year. "What word," said Mr. Hanna on parting with the president, "can I take back to the people of the west regarding the currency?" The president replied: "Tell them I stand firmly for monetary legislation, and that I am determined that every pledge the republican party made along this line shall be kept."

Why is this message sent especially to the west? Simply because, to the honor of the west, it is here that the demand for the fulfillment of the republican pledges of 1896 are most insistent. The president has been reading the returns from the west. He interprets correctly the magnificent majority in Ohio to mean an endorsement alike of the performance and promises of his administration. So, too, of the round plurality of 69,000 in Illinois, 25,000 in Indiana, 74,000 in Michigan, 63,000 in Iowa, 30,000 in Wisconsin, and sound money gains everywhere west to the Golden Gate that open outward to our island empire.

The president makes no new promises. Nor does he give any intimation of favoring any of the currency reform measures before the present congress. He knows that no relief is possible in that quarter. But from his message of December 6, 1897, we know that President McKinley is committed to monetary measures that shall—

1. Place the currency and obligations of the United States on the gold basis by statute.

2. Impound redeemed greenbacks so that they shall not be reissued except for gold, thereby breaking the "endless chain."

3. Grant to national banks the right to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they deposit for circulation and reduce the tax on such circulation to one-half of one per cent.

There need be no caucusing of republican leaders during the coming session to unite upon these propositions. There are no differences of opinion to be reconciled, nor any intricacy of system involved in them. They stand forth as the obvious and self-evident means to secure the gold standard, break the "endless chain" of repeated redemption and give greater elasticity to our currency.

No preliminary conference of party leaders was necessary to the calling of the extra session of 1897 for tariff reform, and none is needed to adjust differences as to monetary reform before the extra session. The divergence of views as to national banking and currency that cannot be brought together in the discussion of the extra session can be relegated to the regular session.

WORK OF THE DINGLEY BILL.

Treasury Figures Show It Is Unmistakably a Revenue Raiser.

So nicely is the Dingley tariff working that the author, or the man whose name it bears, has no reason to hang his head for shame, nor to feel hurt by the jibes of mugwump and democratic detractors. To make it clear, note a few figures lately given out by the treasury authorities.

In the first four months of the current fiscal year, which began July 1, the customs receipts have been by months as follows:

July, 1898.....\$15,169,086
August.....15,249,043
September.....15,258,274
October.....15,553,234

Total.....\$61,234,137
Average per month.....\$15,308,534

In these receipts are included, too, which may be called a war tax, but it is so easily raised and produces revenue, the burden of which is justly and lightly distributed, that it will in all likelihood be long continued.

It will be seen that the average for these four months is but a trifle less than \$16,000,000 a month, an average which, if it holds out, will produce from customs a sum but a trifle short of \$200,000,000 per annum.

Now for a fair comparison. Under the last straight fiscal year of the Wilson tariff, ended June 30, 1896, the receipts amounted to \$160,021,751, and last year, owing to anticipatory importations to escape the new taxes, the receipts were but \$150,075,738.

All in all, the republicans have no occasion to be ashamed of the work of their hands. There may be crudities here and there in the bill and slight changes may be necessary, but taken as a whole the bill will prove to be a revenue raiser, with burdens justly and properly distributed.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

77Coin Harvey has coupled a lecture to his collecting tour and thus rendered his coming more painful than ever.—Washington Post.

77Santa Claus is in no danger of getting lost this year. The advance agent of prosperity has blazed the way very plainly.—Cleveland Leader.

77That business has taken a fresh start since the election is a fact which becomes more and more noticeable daily.—N. Y. Post (Gold Dem.).

77The evidence increases that the republican victories in November have been followed by an unprecedented improvement in business. It would not have been thus if the silverites had carried the northwestern states.—Indianapolis Journal.

77Mr. Bryan says the questions of two years ago have not been set aside by the voters of the nation. Many of his supporters are of a different opinion and ready to admit, after inspecting the election returns of 1898, 1899 and 1898, that the silver cause has little vitality left.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

77Col. Bryan consoles himself with the reflection that two years remain in which the silver party can be gathered together and all interests solidified. But in the meantime the other fellows have a couple of years in which to carry on the work of demolition, and they will do it effectually.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

BUSINESS OF OCEAN DIVING.

Dangers of Descending Into the Deep Are Lessened in These Mechanical Days.

One of the best known of the divers around New York harbor is Louis F. Tiemmen. Although comparatively young, he has had much experience beneath the surface of salt waters. Mr. Tiemmen said to a reporter:

"Much of the romance of the diving business has been removed since I have been in it. It used to be thought that the work under water had a tendency to shorten a man's life. I suppose that if a man had weak lungs the pressure on the chest would cause him more or less suffering and sooner or later compel him to give up the business altogether, but properly regulated and carefully managed there is no more danger in working under the water than there is in working above it. In fact, I do not think there is so much."

"The only danger lies in the men at the ropes and the pumps and the possibilities of slipping down the hatchway of a ship and drowning before you can be pulled up. Getting out a cargo is one of the meanest jobs a diver has. Generally two of them are sent down together, and they have to work with a great deal of care so that their pipes and lines do not get mixed up and make confusion above. Before the days of the electric light the diving business was considerably more difficult than now. When we went into the hold of a ship then we had to do practically everything by feeling. It used to give one a bad shock, too, to grope around in the water in the hold of a ship and suddenly run across the body of some poor devil of a sailor or a stowaway who had been caught under the cargo. Then, too, every communication had to be by signals. If a man at the rope, on the raft or scow, misunderstood the signal or forgot his code serious results to the diver below might follow."

"Now, however, the diver has a light with which to see what he is doing. He need not fear the shock of running unawares upon some human body. The electric light will show at a considerable distance through almost any kind of water. The diver either can carry it in his hand, just as a man who is exploring in a cave would carry a light, or he can wear it on the top of his helmet as miners do for lamps. All that he must look out for is that the wires do not get tangled up with the ropes and chains used in hoisting the various objects found below to the surface."

The diver nowadays also can have a telephone attachment to his helmet, and he at all times in constant communication with those who are running the machinery, and, of course, can more readily direct them in their work than he could in the old days when signals had to be depended upon.

"Formerly, too, there was something mysterious about the occupation of a diver, but that has disappeared in a great measure. Now, I suppose, to the frequency with which they are employed. There are a dozen men now at work as divers where formerly only one could be had. All the big wrecking companies have a number of professional divers in their employ. The navy of the United States and Great Britain have their own divers, so, after all, they are getting to be a rather common class of employees."

FROM CHURCH TO CLOTHES.

There is a Certain Charm in the Way a Spanish Woman Puts on Her Mantilla.

When a senora or senorita turns her mind from their church it is to think of clothes; in fact, the two thoughts often run together, as there is much church going in Spain.

The mantilla (pronounced as though spelled man-tay-la), although a crowning distinction and distinctive mark of Spanish ladies only to the full lights, the annual fair to early morning and on summer evenings; not when calling or shopping. Only old ladies and unfashionable persons do not wear bonnets.

The mantilla is an oblong piece of lace measuring a yard and a half in length and two-thirds of a yard in width. The front and sides have a border finish, while the bottom is trimmed with a flounce of quarter of a yard deep, which rounds up the side edges about seven inches.

In order to hold this graceful lace the hair must be piled high on the top of the head. Place the front edge of the mantilla along the upper line of the forehead, fasten to the hair with a pin, after making sure that the ends are exactly even in length. With a hand a little above each ear, pinch the lace and draw it back to the crown of the head, where it is very slightly lapped and fastened by another pin. The flounce, which falls naturally about the shoulders, is caught in by the front ends and pinned at the breast.

If American ladies would only learn how to arrange a mantilla they would certainly become fashionable for the theater, as it is so becoming. Spanish women are traditionally fascinating. Let any other woman who knows how to wear a passably becoming hat and has only been considered "neat looking" or "pleasant looking" wear a mantilla for a trial, and people will change their criticism to "charming," "lovely," etc.

It softens the face wonderfully. Doubt all who protest that "only a Spanish woman could arrange the thing" or that "it is becoming to a certain style alone" believe that it only takes three movements of the hands and three pins to put on a mantilla.—Harper's Bazar.

Too Much So.

"Well," said the beautiful girl, "did you see papa to-day?"

"I did," the handsome young man replied, with something like weariness in his tone.

"You seem sad, Clarence. Didn't he enter into the spirit of your proposition to assume the responsibility of caring for and protecting me?"

"That's what he did," said Clarence, "he entered into the spirit of the thing with his whole soul."

The Beautiful Women of Toledo.

As we clustered along the roughly cobble-streets which led to the 20-covover, or market place, women came to the windows to have a peep at the strangers who arrived with such unseemly haste. They are very beautiful, the women of Toledo, tall and willowy, and as dark as night, and as mysterious.

Two late saw that every iron reja through which the dark eyes of the Semitic maidens flashed down upon us was surmounted by the sacred symbol, and that all are orthodox Christians in Toledo to-day. While the creeds have vanished, the physical characteristics have not; and we met on every side faces which tell the story of the vanished races more interestingly than even the deserted synagogues and the silent mosques.—Stephen Bonsal, in Century.

New Dishes for Dinners.

Cream of spinach soup is exceedingly nice. Follow this with deviled fish cooked in individual dishes, served with grated cucumber sauce. Then the meat dish, which may be green goose or duckling, stuffed with potatoes and English walnuts. Season with salt, pepper and celery seed. Serve with this pair only. Follow with a spring salad, lettuce with a few chives sprinkled over it, and French dressing, cottage cheese balls and toasted wafers. Then strawberries and whipped cream or strawberry charlotte, lady fingers and coffee. This dinner might be carried out in green and red by using the spring flowers.—Ladies' Home Journal.

That Invasion.

The streets of Madrid were filled with cheering people.

"What is the matter?" asked the stranger.

They contemplated him in pity for the ignorance which excluded him from the general joy.

"Matter!" they exclaimed. "You recall that our army has invaded the United States. Yes? Well, yesterday that army was arrested and taken before a justice of the peace on the charge of vagrancy, but to-day it has been released through a technical defect in the papers and is marching on New York! Hurrah!"—Detroit Journal.

A Wonderful Woman.

Bilkins—My wife used to be rather foolish, but she's one of the most calm and sensible women in this town now. Why, say, do you know what she did yesterday?

Orent—No; what?

"Saw a telegraph boy coming across the street toward our house, and never fainting or hollering that she knew something had happened to mamma."

From Baby in the High Chair.

granda in the roker Grain-O is good for the whole family. It is the long desired substitute for coffee. Never upsets the nerves or injures the digestion. Made from pure grains it is a food in itself. Has the taste and appearance of the best coffee at the price. It is a genuine scientific article and is come stay. It makes the health and strength. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

Couldn't Be Marked Twice.

Lawyer—You have no son or daughter, sir. Client—But a friend of mine said he had an exactly similar case, and you were the lawyer on the other side, and you beat him. "Yes, I remember that," he said, "but no such game was worked this time."—Green Bag.

For California Tourists.

The Burlington Route has Weekly Tourist Sleeper Excursions, personally conducted (by a Burlington Route Agent) every Wednesday from St. Louis, and Thursday from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Los Angeles and San Francisco. The route is via Denver, scenic Colorado, Salt Lake City, with 98 per cent. sunshine throughout the year. Ask Ticket Agent or write for descriptive folder to L. W. Wakeley, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

An Instance.

DeCrip—May is intensely feminine. Miss Upton—More so than ever girl? Client—But a friend of mine said he had an exactly similar case, and you were the lawyer on the other side, and you beat him. "Yes, I remember that," he said, "but no such game was worked this time."—Green Bag.

Like Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold.

The Tootsie Drops Cure in one minute.

Pike's water always stops to think, but it's really worth a try. Has the taste without having to stop.—N. Y. Journal.

At once use St. Jacobs Oil for sprains. At once it will cure. Athletes know this.

For everyone who is robbed on the road 400 are in the inn.—Spanish Proverb.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 13, 1898.

CATTLE—Native Steers.....\$4.30 \$4.40

COTTON—Middling.....55 5/8

FLOUR—Winter Wheat.....3.50 3.50

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....25 3/4

CORN—No. 2.....25 3/4

WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed.....25 3/4

CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....25 3/4

WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed.....25 3/4

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WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed.....25 3/4

Railroad Trains to Run Slower.

Railroad officials claim that it is very expensive to run their lightning express trains, and are talking about reducing the speed. It is likewise expensive to the health to rush and struggle and compete in business affairs as men do now. The brain, the nerves, the muscles, the whole system gives out. For restoring strength after business worries, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the proper remedy. It is an ideal tonic for the tired, the run-down and the weak.

A Village Peasant.

"I didn't see you folks' new band this mornin'."

Rube—No. I didn't have no gun.—Indianapolis Journal.

Go South This Winter.

For the present winter season the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has improved its already nearly perfect through service of Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars and elegant day coaches from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago, to Mobile, New Orleans and the Gulf Coast, Jacksonville, Fla., Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tampa, Palm Beach and other points in Florida. Perfect connection will be made with steamer lines for Cuba, Porto Rico, Nassau and West Indian ports. Tourist and Home-Seekers excursion tickets on sale at low rates. Write C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Extremely "Fly."

A gallant named Cobb met a maiden named Webb.

And straightway he sat down beside her, And quickly proposed in a manner so glib, That he won her as soon as he spider.

—Tit-Bits.

Sudden cold brings soreness and stiffness.

St. Jacobs Oil brings a cure.

There is quite a difference between lemons and vagabonds.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. At once; delays are dangerous.

The more doctors a man has, the less certain are they what ails him, and the more certain are other people.—Detroit Journal.

The proof of it is thousands say St. Jacobs Oil cured me of neuralgia.

He who goes with wolves learns how to howl.—Spanish Proverb.

We have noticed that when girls form a Spinsters' club, not one of them is more than 20 years of age.—Athletic Globe.

With a rub or two lambago is often cured by St. Jacobs Oil. Small cost, big profits.

He is a fool who thinks that another does not think.—Spanish Proverb.

He is a fool who thinks that another does not think.—Spanish Proverb.

He is a fool who thinks that another does not think.—